

Adverbs

An adverb modifies a verb (or an adjective or adverb) and answers questions like how, when, where, why, and to what degree something was done. Here is a list of some common adverbs; all usually come after the expression they're modifying, except for **حوالي**, which usually comes before the modified expression.

Adverbs of time

today	النهارده (in-nahaarda)
yesterday	امبارح (imbaariH)
tomorrow	بكرة (bukra)
now	دلوقت (dilwa'ti)
later	بعدين (ba3dein)
a long time ago	زمان (zamaan)
recently/soon	قريب ('ariib/'orayyib)
always	دائما (dayman)
never	أبدا (abadan)
early	بدرى (badri)
late	وخرى (waxri)
	متأخر (mit'axxar)
finally	أخيرا (axiiran)
usually	عادة (3aadatan)
usually, for the most part	غالبا (ḡaaliban)
sometimes	أحيانا (aHyaanan)
	ساعات (sa3aat)

Adverbs of place

here	هنا (hina)
there	هناك (hinaak)
outside	برا (barra)
inside	جوه (guwwa)
up, upstairs	فوق (foo')
down, downstairs	تحت (taHt)
in front of	قدام ('uddaam)
behind	ورا (wara)

Learning the Arabic Adverbs is very important because its structure is used in every day conversation. The more you master it the more you get closer to mastering the Arabic language. But first we need to know what the role of Adverbs is in the structure of the grammar in Arabic.

Arabic adverbs are part of speech. Generally they're words that modify any part of language other than a noun. Adverbs can modify verbs, adjectives (including numbers), clauses, sentences and other adverbs. In Arabic an adverb is mostly translated with an adverb in the 4th declension like هو يتكلم كثيراً عن ابنه Huwa yatakallam kathiiran 3an ibnihi (he speaks a lot about his son). Here are

some examples:

English Adverbs	Arabic Adverbs
adverbs	ظُرُوف – <u>th</u> orowf
I read a book sometimes	أَقْرَأُ كِتَابًا أَحْيَانًا – aaqraa ketaaba a <u>h</u> aeeaaanaa
I will never smoke	أَنَا لَنْ أَدْخُنَ أَبَدًا – aanaa lan adkhn abadaa
are you alone?	هَلْ أَنْتَ وَحْدُكَ؟ – hal aant wa <u>h</u> dak?